



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

25c a Year

Devoted to the
High-School-College
Entrance
Scholarship Fund

THE NEW YORK

LATIN LEAFLET

Entered at the Post Office in Brooklyn as second-class matter, October 29, 1900
Under the Act of March 3, 1879

25 Issues

Every Penny of
Every Subscription
goes into the
Scholarship Fund

VOL IV

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1904

No 90

TRUSTEES OF THE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

ARTHUR S SOMERS, Ex-Commissioner of Education
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, College Entrance Examination Board
FREDERICK D MOLLENHAUER, Mollenhauer Sugar Refinery
JOHN H FINLEY, College of The City of New York.

Eleventh Meeting of the Latin Club

The eleventh regular meeting of The New York Latin Club is called for Saturday, February 27th, at 12 M, in the Hotel Albert, corner of University Place and Eleventh street, New York. Professor N G McCrea, of Columbia University, will address the club on "The Papers of the College Entrance Board". All persons who are interested, whether teachers of Latin or not, are cordially invited to be present. The plan is to serve luncheon (50 cents a plate for everybody) at 12 M. promptly, so that there shall be no delay. The address will follow the luncheon, and adjournment will occur about 2 P M, *thus leaving the afternoon still unbroken for those who attend.* Please send a postal card at once to the Sec'y, Mr A L Hodges, 309 W 101st, N Y, if you intend to be present, so that we may inform Mr. Frenkel, the proprietor of the hotel, how many to expect. *Please attend to this at once.*

H H RICE, *President*
A L HODGES, *Secretary*

ALLEN AND GREENOUGH'S NEW LATIN GRAMMAR

The first edition of Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar was published in 1872. Revised editions followed in 1877 and 1888. The edition of 1888 was the work of Professor Greenough, assisted by G L Kittredge, Professor of English at Harvard. Both the original editors now are dead; but in the life-time of Professor Greenough, a third revision was planned and actually begun. After his death the work of revision was carried out in accordance with plans that had received his approval. The editors engaged in this work were Professor Kittredge, A A Howard, Professor of Latin at Harvard, and B L D'Ooge of the Michigan State Normal College. The services of Professor E S Sheldon of Harvard were secured for the ten pages dealing with phonetics and phonology. The notes on historical and comparative syntax were revised by Professor E P Morris of Yale. After the death of Professor Greenough the publication

of the volume was supervised by M Grant Daniell, until recently principal of the Chauncey Hall School, Boston.

Since 1888 many grammatical theories have been advanced, evidence with regard to Latin syntax has been offered in hundreds of monographs, and much greater skill has been attained in the art of typography. The editors have endeavored to incorporate in this revision the latest results of scholarship the world over, and to make the grammar as convenient for use as possible by rearrangement, where necessary, and by the adoption of a new scheme of type display. We shall note some of the changes made as indicative of the general plan of revision. (Unless otherwise stated, all the sections referred to in this paper, will be cited by the numbers given them in the revision of 1888.)

New views regarding Latin syntax have necessitated a great number of changes in small details:—The Potential Subjunctive, 311a, and the Subjunctive of Modesty, 311b, are no longer treated under Conditional Sentences, but are now classed under the one head, Potential Subjunctive, and immediately follow 268, coordinate with the Hortatory, Optative, and Deliberative. The Dative of Separation, 229a, b, formerly classed under Dative with Compounds, now follows 236 as a special case of the Dative of Reference. Other transfers of this character are, 237c to 238a; 238c to 237 after e; 240a to 238 after a.

Several divisions have been greatly improved by presenting, in a new form, subject-matter which for the most part is unmodified. For example, in the division on Letters and Sounds, the relative position of the sections has been changed and several of the statements have been recast. The division on Temporal clauses has received similar treatment, especially that part which deals with *Cum Temporal*. The chapter on Derivation has been thoroughly revised, and the Third Declension has been rewritten.

The improvement made in the divisions just named deserves special mention. The state-

ments are simple and clear; their arrangement logical. The examples are wisely chosen, and are presented in such a way that they easily can be applied and understood. A few specific instances will be given:— In 9a (ed of 1903) we definitely learn how the quantity of a syllable is measured. In note 1, under 11c, "common quantity" receives an explanation which can be understood at once. The distinction between the uses of *Cum Descriptive* and *Cum Definitive* is illustrated in note 3 under 546 by examples which draw the line with clearness and precision,—a feature very unusual in Latin grammars so far as this particular distinction is concerned. Finally, we mention the most excellent scheme (beginning with 236a) for displaying groups of suffixes and also lists of words containing them.

In order to secure a more logical classification and an improved arrangement of material, the position of several sections has been changed, and some have been omitted. An incomplete list follows:—

Changes in Part I:—92 follows 149e; 130, 131, 132, and 133 (the lists of verbs) are carried to the end of the article on Verbs.

Changes in Part II:—188d and e follows 207c; 173, 1, and 241 precede 213; 173, 2 is stated in 240, f.

Changes from Part I to Part II:—93 (except c) follows 191; 93c follows 202e; 102 follows 195d; 150 is found in 209; 151 is found in 207.

Omissions:—14d; 17a-c; 30a; 66, 67; 68N; 70b; 349-353 (except 351b); 357b; 375f; 384; pages 433-437. Of the parts omitted, some were repetitions, others were regarded as unessential.

What material may be omitted altogether, must be determined by the degree of advancement of the pupils for whom the grammar is intended. Much can be said in favor of a Latin grammar for secondary schools, that omits all material not necessary to the study of Latin as taught in these schools. A discussion of this proposition, however, does not fall within the province of this paper; for Allen and Greenough's *New Latin Grammar* is intended for "schools and colleges". Such a grammar must contain the material necessary to the study of secondary Latin and to that of college Latin as well. On the other hand, we believe that Latin grammars of this kind more often contain too much than too little, and that, by involved statements, superfluous ex-

amples, and numerous word lists, they tend to confuse rather than to aid the pupil. Therefore, in our opinion, the omission of material not absolutely necessary to the purpose, is a feature of the book to be commended.

Possibly, more omissions could have been made without serious detriment to the pupil's practical knowledge of Latin. But, as said before, the twofold purpose of this grammar demands that it not only satisfy the requirements of the secondary school course, but that it be comprehensive enough to satisfy the requirements of the college course also. For this reason, less practical topics must be treated. This dual nature of the grammar, however, presents a difficult problem to the editor. He should make it possible for the pupil of the secondary school to disregard that which is not necessary to his purpose. At the same time he should present to the college student a general view of Latin grammar. To each should be given a correct conception of the relative importance of every topic brought to his notice.

For the purpose of attaining these ends, two methods, seen in the grammars now in general use, are open to the editor. The tendency of the one method is towards a loose classification: i. e. giving to each topic a section number, regardless of its relative importance to other topics. The tendency of the other method is toward a rigidly logical and detailed classification which necessitates the use of many terms new to the class room and oftentimes to the teacher as well. The first of these methods is objectionable, because it does not give a correct conception of the relative importance of the topics presented. For example, if 200 defines the subject of the sentence, and 201 states that the subject is sometimes omitted, the pupil is led to believe that the two topics are of equal importance. The second of these methods is also objectionable, because a rigid psychological analysis brings into undue prominence headings too general, or too detailed for practical use; thus forcing them upon the secondary pupil, by whom they ought to be disregarded altogether. The emphasis placed by one grammar on the volitive subjunctive is an instance of a too general heading unduly emphasized, and a classification of the use of the subjunctive which takes an entire page of another grammar is an example of undue emphasis placed on headings that are too minute.

The New Latin Grammar is an example of the golden mean. "The editors have seen no occasion to change long settled nomenclature or to adopt novel classifications when the usual terms and categories have proved satisfactory". Topics too general or too detailed for ordinary use and yet necessary to a general view of Latin grammar are given in a very small type. Sections dealing with topics of importance to pupils of any grade employ a much larger type. Examples and explanations are given in a type intermediate in size to those just mentioned. Words demanding especial emphasis are in italics or black letters. The headings of the various divisions both principal and subordinate have a particular size and style of type for each division which mark its place in the general scheme of classification. In short, the typography of the book is excellent, and will be of great assistance to the pupil in mastering facts and principles of Latin grammar, and in giving to each its relative value.

There are two indexes: one of verbs that gives page reference, number of conjugation, and the principal parts; the other words, subjects, and often, phrases. A list of the authors cited in the grammar is given together with the date of each author and a list of his works. Parallel columns containing the section numbers of the old and the new editions make it possible to use the new edition with all texts giving references to the old.

In our judgment, but few adverse criticisms can be made. The lists (ed of 1903) under 236b, c; 241a; 244; 254-267 should be arranged like those, for example, under 249. 135, 137, 156-159, and 221 should be given only in Part II which deals with Syntax. 348 should have a separate heading like its coordinates. 349 & 350. These errors, however, are of minor importance and can easily be remedied in a subsequent issue.

The book as a whole is much superior to its predecessor and reflects great credit upon all who shared in its compilation.

A I DOTEY
DeWitt Clinton H S

Four Important Features

The New York High School College Entrance Scholarship which is now being established is to be absolutely democratic.

1 It will be open to all New York High school graduates alike, boys or girls, on a competitive examination.

2 It will be open to all departments alike, no department ranking higher in importance than any other.

3 It will lead to all schools alike, liberal, professional or technical, within the choice of the winner.

4 It is being contributed to by all kinds of friends of education alike, without reference to politics, race or religion.

THE NEW YORK LATIN LEAFLET

EASTERN DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN

Editor: ERNST RIESS, DeW C High School, Manhattan
Manager: DAVID H HOLMES, E D High School, Brooklyn

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

HIRAM H BICK, DeWitt Clinton High School, Manhattan
WALTER E FOSTER, Morris High School, Manhattan
EUGENE W HARTER, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn
ARCHIBALD L HODGES, Wadleigh High School, Manhattan
ERNST RIESS, DeWitt Clinton High School, Manhattan
EDGAR S SHUMWAY, Manual Training High School, Brooklyn
HARRY F TOWLE, Boys' High School, Brooklyn

Lee Ave Theatre.

Etta Reed Payton and Stock Company,

This Week Feb. 22:

DORA THORNE.

Evenings: 10, 20, 30, 50c.; Matinees, 10, 20c.

Next Week Feb. 29: A Brother's Sacrifice.

THEODORE DOW

Manufacturer
and Dealer in

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

444 Bedford Ave., cor. S. 9th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

L. WOOLFSON, Manufacturer and Dealer in FINE BOOTS,
22 BROADWAY BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WM. SALOMON, MERCHANT TAILOR,
66 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. V. SORMANI, APOTHECARY, Junction of Lee and
Division Aves., cor. Clymer St. Brooklyn

OXFORD CLASSICAL TEXTS

NEW VOLUME

M. Tulli Ciceronis Epistulae. Edited by L.C. Purser:

Vol. I. Epistulae ad Familiares, cloth, \$1.50—pp. \$1.25.

Vol. II. Epistulae ad Atticum, cloth in two parts,
\$1.10 per part; pp. in 2 parts, \$1.00 per part.

Vol. III. Epistulae ad Quintum Fratrem, etc., cloth,
75c.—pp. 60c.

Three volumes in one—complete—on India paper,
cloth, \$5.25.

For Sale by all Booksellers. Send for Catalogue.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

AMERICAN BRANCH

91-93 Fifth Avenue, New York

The Teacher's Opportunity

TO VISIT

GREECE AND ITALY

Third Annual Summer Tour, June 21 to Sept. 13
Five weeks in Greece, nearly three in Italy
Address Dr. Arthur S. Cooley, Auburn, Me., Mass.
PRICE ONLY \$500

Hawes \$3.00 **AATS**

ALPINES, DERBIES, TRIMMED HATS

BROADWAY, Cor. 13th St.

BROADWAY, Cor. 80th St.

BROADWAY, ASTOR HOUSE. AGENCIES EVERYWHERE